

bracero program, or to create a new guest worker program. Dolores simply never lets up in her efforts to improve wages and working conditions for farmworkers—the poorest workers in the country.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Tom Bradley, Dolores Huerta, and Abe Levy, who have dedicated themselves to bringing a sense of dignity and a feeling of hope to those in need of both. Their lives and achievements inspire us all.

STATEMENTS BY MATTHEW
NESTO AND LUCASS HERSEY,
ESSEX HIGH SCHOOL, REGARD-
ING SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Essex High School in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. Nesto: Good morning, Congressman Sanders. Social Security first began August 14, 1935 when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act. Social Security was started because people began facing the uncertainty of debt in old age. After Social Security numbers were signed the first taxes were collected beginning in January 1937, and until 1940 Social Security paid benefits in the form of single lump sum payments.

In January of 1940, Ida Mae Fuller became the first person to receive new monthly Social Security benefits. She received \$22.54 payment per month for the rest of her life.

In 1950, there was new legislation to increase the checks to offset the increase in the price of living and inflation.

In the 1960s the age requirement for Social Security was lowered to 62. Also Medicare was added so that people age 65 years and older could receive health care.

In the 70s it became clear that Social Security was having a problem. Programs were run by the state and local government. The programs became more complex and inconsistent with each other. They decided to convert over three million people from state control to federal control to solve the problem, but in the '80s more problems formed. Social Security ran into long-term financial problems which led to many cut-backs.

Today many believe that Social Security—some people believe that Social Security is in trouble. People who have reached the age for benefits expect to be paid what they have put into the system all their lives. During the month of December, 1996, \$28,147,981 was paid out nationally. In Vermont there was \$6,280,000 paid out. There is currently 43,557,700 people who receive money nationally. This right here shows the breakdown of different people that receive payments. It is broken down into widowers and retired people, too. 98,316 people receive that in Vermont.

Mr. Hershey: According to the Social Security Administration there is currently more money going in than there is being paid out. This is to create a surplus for baby boomers.

The problem we foresee is the amount of money we receive. 7.65 percent of your paycheck goes to Social Security, and your employer pays out 7.65 percent. Out of that 15.3 percent, 10.5 percent goes to retirement, sur-

vivor's, dependents and trust fund insurance. the total reserve for that category for one year is \$416 billion. 1.7 percent goes to disability insurance which has a reserve of \$6 billion. 2.9 percent goes to Medicare and we reserve \$127 million and currently we have a .02 percent that is unaccounted for.

For retired workers per month average payout is \$745. Disabled workers will have about \$704 and nondisabled widows and widowers will have \$707. Even the maximum of \$725 a month is not enough for a person to live. This is our biggest concern. Many retired people have many problems because Social Security doesn't pay enough, plus added to the problem is the government needs more money; Social Security is an easy target.

Our solutions are short and simple. The easiest thing is for Social Security to be set aside like a piggy bank making it a law for the Government not to take out of it. The other is that a person who works for about 50 years should have built up enough money to pay for themselves for at least a half of that time. We recommend that the taxes be put in a fund that gains interest over the time they work. A certain amount will go to a fund for disabled people who have had to stop work earlier. If the first taxes are left alone and allowed to make interest over 50 years we should be able to have every two or three working months to pay for one month of retirement.

There is a chart here, it sort of maps out the government mandates savings which go to a direct fund and basically it will be there for you when you retire. We hope you will take our ideas into consideration and practice.

Mr. Nesto: Right now the Social Security Administration is taking in more money than they are giving out right now and so they do not have any problems right now. But speculation in the upcoming years, people believe, and I do not necessarily believe that there is going to be a problem but it is speculation because as the baby boomers age, pretty soon as those people are going to be retiring and that's why we are taking in more money now so we can give them back their funds. So when that money is used for the baby boomers is there going to be enough money to pay for our retirement?

Right now there is not really any education on this. A lot of people believe that the Social Security Administration is going bankrupt and stuff like that, but they do not really—if they research the subject they wouldn't really—they'd find out it is not really a problem right now.

Mr. Hersey. I have seen a lot of like news shows where people are living on Social Security where there is a company that is creating insurance funds so people pay for it and perhaps those companies are creating that impression so they can make more money in their fund.

HONORING REV. DICKSON MAR-
SHALL FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE
PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional individual from my community, Rev. Dickson Marshall of New Castle.

Reverend Marshall enlisted in the U.S. Navy to serve in World War II. Afterward, he attended Northwestern Bible College for 2 years before he was ordained in the Gospel Ministry

on April 15, 1949. Since then, Reverend Marshall has selflessly devoted himself to providing food and shelter to those in need of assistance.

Working through the city rescue mission of New Castle, Reverend Marshall succeeded in making a difference. In 1965, Reverend Marshall opened the Ira D. Sankey Memorial Youth Center to provide a place where boys and girls from crisis homes can go and play sports and games, go camping, and experience the joys of childhood.

In 1982, Reverend Marshall began the Inter-Church Food Bank, which helps provide food and counseling for families who have fallen upon hard times. Reverend Marshall's work has done much for those in need of help. Each year the ministry provides a helping hand to some 9,000 people.

We need people like Reverend Marshall, who work tirelessly so that people in need of temporary relief will always find a helping hand. Reverend Marshall's efforts are part of a proud tradition our Nation has for aiding those who find themselves in need of assistance. His deeds serve as a shining example that people today can make a difference in their local community.

Mr. Speaker, once again I want to thank Reverend Marshall for his years of service to the people of New Castle and I sincerely hope that he will continue with many more. He is a credit to the people of New Castle and an inspiration to all citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the extraordinary work of a truly extraordinary man.

HONORING MR. JAMES C.
CLEVELAND

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to Mr. James Cleveland, who is an outstanding member of the Reston community. James is retiring as president of Mobil Land Development Corp., Virginia Region.

Jim is a native of Arlington, VA. After college James remained in the area to help develop the virtually untouched Western Fairfax County. He began working for the residential sales staff of Reston, Virginia Inc. in the summer of 1967, several months prior to the purchase of the project by the Gulf Oil Corp. For the next 11 years, James served in all facets of Gulf Reston's, Inc. home and land sales management. In July, 1978 James joined the newly formed Reston Land Corp. Reston Land is wholly-owned subsidiary of the Mobil Land Development Corp., Mobil Corporation's real estate development affiliate. After serving as director of marketing, and marketing vice president, he was promoted to executive vice president and general manager in April 1981. Jim assumed his duties as regional president and president of the operating companies in June, 1984.

His dedication to the community has proven instrumental to the achievement of many important developments in the Reston area. The Reston Land Corp. is a growing 7,400 acre community with over 55,000 residents and

20,000 homes. Jim Cleveland is responsible for the evolution of the Reston Town Center, a bustling retail and industrial plaza filled with fine restaurants, an ice skating rink, and multiplex theater, located in the heart of downtown Reston. One of the best aspects of Reston Town Center's numerous amenities are their summer concerts which draw thousands of citizens each weekend.

A dynamic real estate professional, Jim has become an active community participant and leader by contributing his endless energy and vast knowledge to many civic organizations, services and local legislative bodies. He is a founder and past president of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the National Association of Industrial & Office Properties. He is a life member of the Million Dollar Circle of the National Association of Home Builders' Sales and Marketing Council. Jim is also a charter member of the board of directors of the Washington airports task force, which promotes the growth of Washington Dulles and National Airports. Jim's community involvement extends to the arts as well as youth programs. He has given his incredible skills and talents to these special programs by serving on the board of directors of the Greater Reston Arts Center and the YMCA of Metropolitan Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring and thanking Jim Cleveland for his achievements in nurturing and developing the Reston area. We appreciate all the hard work he has done in making Reston one of the finest places in American to live and work, and we wish him all the luck in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DOE RESEARCH CONSOLIDATION ACT

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, as we move forward with the glidepath towards a balanced budget, it is essential that the Federal Government make every possible effort to decrease costs and increase efficiencies in its operations. This must be done in a way which does not harm the important functions of government.

The Science Committee has certainly taken this view to heart, and has served as an example of responsible governance. Chairman SENSENBRENNER should be congratulated for moving forward with authorization bills for all the programs in the jurisdiction of Science Committee. And Ranking Member GEORGE BROWN has demonstrated through his investment budget that it is possible to fund programs that provide pivotal support for education and R&D while remaining true to the constraints of a balanced budget.

Today, I am pleased to announce the introduction of another initiative in this spirit of responsible investment. Along with Chairman CALVERT of the Energy and Environment Subcommittee, I am introducing the Department of Energy Research Consolidation Act. This bill will combine the administrative functions of the Office of Fossil Energy [FE] and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy [EE].

This consolidation will achieve budgetary savings while preserving the programmatic ef-

forts of these offices. This merger can be achieved with little disruption to the core R&D initiatives of the two offices as they have similar missions which overlap in areas such as advanced materials, biomass, alternative fuels, high-temperature superconductivity, and hydrogen.

More importantly, a unified organizational structure provides opportunities to eliminate duplicate work, improve program integration, and achieve savings in such crosscutting areas as program planning, policy analysis, external communications, and administrative services. For example, there is little need to preserve two autonomous press operations for the scope of work undertaken by FE and EE.

A consolidated office would allow reductions in administrative staff in a manner which should not adversely impact our commitment to meeting our future energy needs. This legislation eliminates one assistant secretary position at DOE and would reduce by 25 percent administrative positions at DOE headquarters.

When DOE was originally formed, the research conducted by FE and EE were all located under the jurisdiction of a single assistant secretary for energy technology. While at one time there may have been a reason for having two separate offices, that time has clearly passed. Not only have trends in energy R&D policy led towards this consolidation, political developments have also contributed to the need to unify the management of energy technology R&D.

In the past, there has been a politically-motivated rivalry between congressional support of FE and EE, one that is based on labels rather than fact. This has been detrimental to both programs. This bill eliminates that rivalry, so we can make decisions about our priorities within this area without being saddled with counterproductive rhetoric.

This legislation is another example of the recognition that we all have a responsibility to tighten our belts. Energy R&D is very important to my district, and there are agencies in which it would be a lot easier for me to seek cuts. But having been closely involved with the DOE R&D budget during my time on the Science Committee, I believe that this consolidation is both realistic and necessary.

I recognize that downsizing is not an easy task. Last year, a DOE facility in my district combined with a similar facility in West Virginia. While the transition has required both commitment and sacrifice by all those involved, it was a necessary step given current budgetary constraints. The combined entity, the Federal Energy Technology Center, is the best example of what Secretary O'Leary had hoped to achieve with the Strategic Alignment Initiative.

In conclusion, let me say how pleased I am with the cooperation and support I have received from Members of both parties and all across the political spectrum. Chairman CALVERT has been indispensable in helping garner support for this initiative. He has run our subcommittee in a fair and unbiased manner, which has created the climate which allows for this type of consensus bipartisan initiative. He, and Ranking Member TIM ROEMER have provided a shining example of how, when we take the time to listen to one another, we can work together on initiatives that are to the benefit of everyone.

CONGRATULATIONS AND GOD SPEED

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 5, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend a group of explorers from our Ninth Congressional District who are on the verge of an extraordinary accomplishment: becoming the first expeditionary group ever to traverse the length of the Indus River.

Led by D.S. Amjad Hussain, professor of surgery at the Medical College of Ohio and a writer and photographer, this expeditionary team last year reached the headwaters of the Indus River in the Kailas Mountain range in western Tibet.

This year, the group plans to complete the Ladakh segment of their expedition and will then become the only expedition in history to have covered the entire length of the Indus River.

Other members of the expedition team from Toledo included: Qarie Hussain, a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, England; Monie Hussain, a student at the University of Michigan; and, James Adray, a practicing attorney, along with his son, Sam, a high school student. The team was privileged to carry the flags of the United States, Pakistan, and the prestigious Explorers Club on their expedition.

The Indus, one of the largest rivers in the world, arises in Tibet and winds 2,400 miles through Tibet, India, and Pakistan before emptying into the Arabian Sea near Karachi. It carries twice the annual flow of the Nile and three times that of the Tigris and Euphrates combined. Like those other great rivers, the Indus also cradled a glorious civilization along its banks as long as 5,000 years ago.

From their base camp, the expedition team traveled on foot and by yak to reach the river's source. Despite mountain sickness due to the extremely high altitudes, the team also endured a blizzard while crossing the 18,500-foot Tseti Lachen pass. They also had to cross numerous rivers swollen with late summer rains while traveling on yaks.

The team offered prayers of thanksgiving when they arrived at Senge Kabob, 17,000 feet above sea level, a sacred site for Buddhists. Only two previous visits to this sacred site have been recorded.

The team now has four difficult expeditions behind them, including a photography trip on or along the Indus and its surroundings and a 2,000-mile trek in 1994 through the length of Pakistan. After completing the Ladakh segment later this year, the group will earn its place in the history books.

Congratulations and Godspeed.

TEAM INDUS

Team Indus is a series of Indus river expeditions designed to study and photograph the river and its inhabitants along its entire length. In 1987 the team travelled on rafts from Attock in the north to Karachi on the Arabian Sea in the south for a distance of 1400 miles. During that expedition the team also carried out depth survey of the river for Planning Commission of the Government of Pakistan.

During the second expedition in 1990, the team trekked the river from Jaglot (near Gilgit) to Tarbela for a distance of 400 miles,